The Pamboorivaikal was 10 miles in length and it flowed through Eraniel and Kalkulam. It was not only a drainage *kal* but also an irrigation channel for about 2,000 acres of paddy lands. The *kal* had now silted up and it was about 7 feet above the level of the adjoining fields. If the *kal* was kept in its present condition for a few years more, the whole paddy fields would be converted into a sandy desert. The bank of the channel should be raised or the silt should be removed. He requested that the Dewan Peishkar of Padmanabhapuram, the Director of Agriculture and the Chief Engineer might be asked to inspect the channel during the rainy season and report on the extent of the damage caused to cultivation, and then the needful might be done.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

53. The inadequacy of the benefits derived by the ryots from the Kodayar Scheme.

Mr. P. S. Maruthanayagom Pillai (Member, T. I. C., Padmanabhapuram) said that the benefits accruing to the ryots from the Kodayar scheme were inadequate, and that was due to three causes. They were (1) the indiscriminate sale of tank-beds from one end to the other, (2) the improper distribution of water, and (3) the postponement of certain projects of Mr. Minchin. In regard to the sale of tank-beds, though the Government always said that the tanks would be sold in consultation with the ryots, the fact was that they were being sold against the protests of the ryots. In the Melotti *yela*, 10 out of the 11 tanks had been sold, and the only one remaining was to be sold, though the ryots protested against its sale. That tank at least should be left for the use of the ryots. He requested that the Government should follow a better policy in the matter. As regards the distribution of water, there had been many complaints from the people. The distribution would be better done by the Director of Agriculture. Among the projects of Mr. Minchin that had been put off, he mentioned the East-Major Channels. He requested that the work should be carried out.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

54. The need for the early restoration of the irrigation tanks in the Vilavancode taluk and the utilisation of the Kodayar surplus water.

Mr. K. Raman Tampi (Member, Vilavancode taluk) said that the lands in the taluk chiefly depended for cultivation on tank water. There were several tanks, but they were in a very neglected condition. The people were in high spirits when a special staff was deputed last year, as they thought, for the restoration of the tanks. But they were disappointed to hear that the staff had instructions only to survey the tanks and send up estimates for their restoration, and not to actually restore them. The Member said that it would be more practical to deepen the minor and petty tanks, instead of raising their banks. The latter course was more suited to the major tanks. He assured the Government that the ryots were fully prepared to abide by the new irrigation rules as to the restoration of tanks. He therefore requested that arrangements might be made to at once restore the minor tanks by deepening them, wherever the ryots undertook to pay half the cost of restoration under the rules. The number of irrigation tanks which needed restoration were not many, and, if his suggestion was carried out, they would all become useful to the ryots in the near future.

According to the Irrigation Regulation, only tanks capable of irrigating 200 acres or more of land would come under "major" tanks. In the Vilavancode taluk, there were not expansive *yelas* as in Nanjanad, the ground being uneven. Under the Regulation, there would be very few 'major' tanks in the taluk. The ryots had therefore to pay half the cost for most of the tanks, because they were all 'minor' tanks. In view of the fact that the wet lands of the taluk depended solely on tank water and having regard to the physical features of the taluk, it was necessary to restrict the limit to 100 acres and declare a tank as 'major' if it was capable of irrigating at least 100 acres. He requested that such an arrangement might be sanctioned.

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He next referred to the contemplated scheme of diverting the Kodayar waste water by means of a feeding channel and improving the old Kakkachal or Vannampara Dam. The scheme was a good one, and, if carried out, would serve to irrigate 2,000 acres of existing lands and bring under wet cultivation an equal area of dry land. The Government might also expect to get about 3½ or 4 per cent interest on the outlay on the work. In his view, the scheme should follow the restoration of at least the more important tanks.

Dewan's reply.—The Government recognise the urgency of the question. The investigation has been completed and the Chief Engineer is being asked to expedite his report. The Government hope to take some action soon towards restoring the irrigation tanks in the taluk.

55. Certain improvements necessary in the P. W. D. works in the Neyyattinkara taluk.

Mr. Kanakku Mallan Kesavan (Member, Neyyattinkara taluk) said that the requirements of the taluk in the matter of roads and irrigation facilities had been repeatedly pressed on the attention of the Government in successive Sessions of the Assembly. He would therefore, without any lengthy discussion as to their necessity, simply mention them again for the early consideration of the Government.

He requested that the following roads—covering a total distance of about 12 miles—should be constructed:—

(1) From the Kunnathukal Proverthy Cutcherry to the Perunkadavila Proverthy Cutcherry, over a distance of 4 miles.

(2) The Chenkal road should be extended and joined to the Kollencode road near Sankurutty, 5½ miles.

(3) A tap road from near the Neyyattinkara bridge to the Chenkal road, 1½ miles.

(4) A road from Olathanni on the Neyyattinkara–Poovar road to the Chenkal road.

In regard to the irrigation tanks, he said that the Government should pursue a steady policy and take up and restore about 8 or 9 tanks every year until all the important ones were restored to proper condition. He mentioned the following as requiring attention in the current year, *viz.*,

(1) Chenkal Pulloorkulam.
(2) Kizhake Chenkal Kochakulam.
(3) Kizhake Chenkal Mullankulam.
(4) Melamoakathu Karumakkottukulam.
(5) Keezhammakathu Nedumankulam.
(6) Porannur Thonikulam.
(7) Arayur Perunkulam.
(8) Venkadambil Vaikulam.
(9) Airayilkulam.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

56. The necessity for constructing culverts on the Vizhinjam Poovar--road and bridges across the canal from Poovar to Thengapattanom.

Mr. X. G. Lopez (Member, Nominated) said that the Vizhinjam–Poovar road, about 9 miles in length, was cut on a line which was once acquired by the Government

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